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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/061,553	02/01/2002	John Albert Toebes	CISCP737	2732
26541	7590	05/22/2006	EXAMINER	
Cindy S. Kaplan P.O. BOX 2448 SARATOGA, CA 95070			PARK, JUNG H	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2616	

DATE MAILED: 05/22/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

**Office Action Summary**

Application No.

10/061,553

Applicant(s)

TOEBES ET AL.

Examiner

Jung Park

Art Unit

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE \_\_\_\_\_ MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 17 April 2006.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-32 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-32 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)  | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)                                   | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)             |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____  |

## DETAILED ACTION

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

2. Claims 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, and 31 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Gervais et al. (U.S. 5,856,974, "Gervais").

Regarding claims 1, 11, 21, and 31, Gervais discloses, "In a data communication network, a method for operating a client node, the method comprising:

- formatting an IP packet (*IP header 400 & data fig.4*) to include a header (*IPX header 400 fig.4*) comprising a globally significant IP address (*4 bytes of network address 406 fig.4*) identifying a realm (*col.4, ln.50-54 where ...domain network address*) and a locally significant IP address (*6 bytes of node address 410 as a destination address 402 fig.4*) identifying a destination of the IP packet within the realm (*col.4, ln.50-54 where ...a gateway-mapped node address within the domain*); and
- transmitting the IP packet (*col.4, ln.60-65 where ...a packet is received*)."

Regarding claims 6, 16, and 26, Gervais teaches, "the globally significant IP address belongs to a range specified for realms (*col.4, ln.50-54 where ...domain network address*)."

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3. Claims 7-9, 17-19, 27-29, and 32 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Luciani et al. (U.S. 6,418,476, "Luciani").

Regarding claims 7, 17, 27, and 32, Luciani discloses, "a method of operating a gateway node to handle a received packet, the method comprising:

- extracting a globally significant destination address from a destination address field of the packet (*col.3, ln.14-18 where ...receiving and reading the globally unique destination IP address is equivalent to extracting a globally significant destination address from the field*); and
- if the globally significant destination address identifies a realm directly attached to the gateway node (*a border router*), extracting a locally significant destination address from the packet (*a local IP address*), placing the locally significant destination address field (*translating*), and forwarding the packet to a local destination within the realm (*forwarding the IP packet to a host in the domain B*)."

Regarding claims 8, 18, and 28, Gervais discloses, "if the globally significant destination address does not identify a realm directly attached to the gateway node, forwarding the packet to a next hop based on the globally significant address (*col.3, ln.1-18 ...a next hop router...*)."

Regarding claims 9, 19, and 29, Gervais discloses, "advertising a realm reachable through the gateway node (*col.5, ln.36-43*)."

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

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4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. Claims 2-4, 12-14, and 22-24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gervais in view of Rune (U.S. 6,304,913, "Rune").

Regarding claims 2, 12, and 22, Gervais is silent on the method of resolving the globally significant IP address and resolving the locally significant IP address for their names. However, Rune discloses, "resolving the globally significant IP address from a first component of a globally significant name (col.1, ln.63-col.2, ln.6 where getting a global IP address from DNS); and resolving the locally significant IP address from a second component of a locally significant name (col.1, ln.63-col.2, ln.6 where getting a local IP address from DNS)." Rune teaches that it is old and well known in the computer network art to convert an IP name into an IP address by use of Domain Name Server (DNS).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to include the domain name system taught by Rune into the system of Gervais since one would be motivated to convert Internet names to actual IP addresses in order to resolve the globally significant IP address from a globally significant name and also resolve the locally significant IP address from a locally significant name.

Regarding claims 3, 13, and 23, Gervais lacks what Rune discloses, "resolving the globally significant IP address comprises contacting a global DNS server (156c

fig.1B)." This claim is rejected for the same reasons and motivation set forth in the rejection of claim 2.

Regarding claims 4, 14, and 24, Gervais lacks what Rune discloses, "resolving the globally significant IP address comprises contacting a local DNS server (156e fig.1B)." This claim is rejected for the same reasons and motivation set forth in the rejection of claim 2.

6. Claims 5, 15, and 25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gervais in view of Rune and further in view of MeLampy et al. (US Pub. 2002/0169887, "MeLampy");

Regarding claims 5, 15, and 25, Gervais and Rune lack what MeLampy teaches, "resolving the globally significant IP address comprises contacting an SIP server (122, 124, 126 & 128 fig.1; para.[0065])."

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to include the SIP server taught by MeLampy into the system disclosed by Gervais and Rune since one would be motivated to include the SIP server in order to setting up sessions between one or more VoIP clients.

7. Claims 10, 20, and 30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Luciani in view of MeLampy.

Regarding claims 10, 20, and 30, although Luciani teaches an interior gateway protocol message identifying networks reachable through the gateway node (col.2, ln.3-

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9), Luciani is silent on the border gateway protocol message. However, MeLampy teaches the border gateway protocol for other realms (para.[0055] ...BGP-4 routers...)."

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to combine the BGP router disclosed by MeLampy with the system of Luciani since one would be motivated to include the BGP router in a realm (AS: autonomous system) in order to route packets to other realms.

### ***Response to Arguments***

8. Applicant's arguments filed April 17, 2006 with respect to the amended claims 1-6, 11-16, 21-26, and 31 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.
9. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 7-10, 17-20, 27-30, and 32 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

At page 10, for claim 7, applicant argues, "there is no disclosure in Luciani of extracting globally significant destination address from a destination field of a packet received at a border router." In reply, Luciani teaches (fig.1; col.3, ln.14-18) that the router 150 receives IP datagram from host 111 and reads the globally unique destination IP address from the datagram in order to translate the globally unique IP address with the local IP address assigned to the host 121 for forwarding to the host. That is, the reading IP address is equivalent to extracting a globally significant destination address from the field in order to translate into the local IP address assigned for the host. Therefore, the examiner respectfully disagrees.

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10. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the date of this final action.

#### ***Conclusion***

11. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Jung Park whose telephone number is 571-272-8565. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Fri during 6:15-3:45.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Chau Nguyen can be reached on 571-272-3126. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you

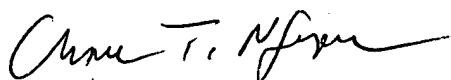


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have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

JP

Jung Park  
Patent Examiner  
Art Unit 2661  
May 16, 2006



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